



HEADING IN TREES.

How to Cut Back a Young Tree—Summer Pruning.

In fruit trees annual growths of three feet or more may be headed in, particularly if the trees are close together and it is necessary to reduce the size of head. This operation is necessary only with young and unfruitful trees, as a rule.

In general, the matter of heading in resolves itself into a question of personal ideals. If the owner wants a thick topped and round headed tree, heading in is necessary. If he wants a tree growing, open centered tree, heading in should be avoided except, perhaps, while the tree is very young.

The foregoing general view of heading in is presented by Bailey in his "Pruning Book," where he gives the following concrete example—the case of a Kieffer pear tree—as shown in the diagram:

This is two years set. When planted it was a mere whip. The first season it sent out four very strong lateral branches. At the end of that season the growths were set back half their length. The second season two to four shoots started from near the top of each shortened branch. If a similar treatment be given at the end of the second year etc. etc. later lateral growths will arise the following year and the trees will have far too many branches. Three things can now be done—the existing branches may be headed as represented by the two long lines; some of the branches may be cut away bodily, as shown by the several short bars; the treatment may be a combination of these two.

One thing is clear, the tree now has too many branches for its size, and some of them (say half of the secondary ones) should be cut away. Whether any further heading in shall be done is a local question. If the tree is making a growth of three feet or more heading in would probably be advisable. This heading in tends to make the branches thick and stocky, thereby enabling them to support the forthcoming crops of fruit. As the tree approaches maturity heading in may be less frequent and less severe and it may eventually cease.

To every one who contemplates the cutting back of trees it should be said that heading in necessitates more pruning in the interior of the top.

This is particularly true of early summer pruning, which often causes new lateral growths to become so numerous as to be very troublesome, as, for example, in summer pruning of grapes.

The writer, then, believes in heading in vigorous young fruit trees of very strong growing varieties for the purpose of inducing a stockier growth of the branches and of promoting the early branching of the main or scaffold limbs. As the tree increases in age the heading in should be less and less and should generally cease when full bearing arrives. If the mature tree grows too rapidly the fundamental corrective is to withhold tillage or manure.

The Dust Spray.

The Illinois experiment station announces with positiveness its conclusion from experiments that dust spray is absolutely ineffective as a preventive of injury from prevailing orchard fungi and that it is considerably less effective as an insect remedy than is the liquid method of applying arsenites.

PLEASURE GARDEN

Those who have a shaded veranda not much exposed to the wind can obtain beautiful effects by planting together rex begonia and ferns of strong growing kinds, such as medium sized Boston ferns, Nephrolepis cordata and the larger holly fern.

The variegated vine, German ivy, Cobaea scandens, Lonicera reticulata aurea and variegated trailing abutilon are good vines and trailing plants for window boxes and should be planted thickly enough to entirely cover the front of the box.

Plant gladioli for succession not less than three inches deep.

Amaryllis can be plunged in the border or planted in the open ground.

Boston ferns are said to grow rapidly in a mixture of equal parts of cow and horse manure well rotted two and one-half inches deep, with ashes for drainage.

The short rule for pruning shrubs is "prune after flowering." And this is just the same as the directions sometimes given to prune spring flowering shrubs in early summer and late flowering kinds, like hydrangea, in winter.

Ivy cuttings put down now will root and have long shoots before autumn.

Groups of tall lilies and foxgloves are striking and beautiful.

Cut the large geranium plants well back.



THE HOG SUPPLY.

Light Hogs Scarce In Summer, When Most Wanted.

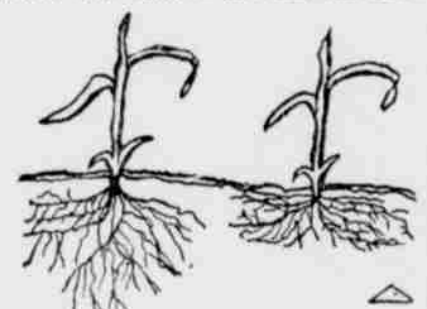
The supply of the different kinds of hogs on a market changes with the season. Most pigs are farrowed in the spring. By the time winter sets in many of them are ready to go to market in a finished condition, and many more are sent in an unfinished condition for various reasons, such as lack of feed, lack of room, lack of thriftiness and the need of money to meet pressing obligations. The result is that light hogs and pigs are forced upon the market in undue proportion during the fall and winter. How is it with the heavy hog? Pigs that were farrowed in the spring have not as yet had time to develop into heavy hogs, and fall pigs of the previous year which have not already been sold are not numerous enough to fill this gap. This causes a scarcity of heavy hogs in the late fall and early winter.

In summer the conditions are reversed, giving more heavy hogs and fewer light hogs. The hog that is sent to market in the summer usually is one that was farrowed in the spring or the fall of the preceding year and has developed into a heavy hog. Light hogs are scarce at this time because most of the pigs are farrowed in the spring. These factors usually work together to make a narrow range in prices between heavy and light hogs during the summer months and a wider range during the winter months.

This variation in the supply of hogs from the normal demand also has a tendency to lower prices. If the hogs on the market of a certain class are not sufficient to supply the demand for that class of hogs this demand must necessarily be filled by hogs of another class. These will not command the price that they would if they were sold within their own class, provided the different classes sell on the same level, nor will they bring as much as the hogs whose places they are to take would sell for.—W. Dietrich, Illinois.

Deep Plowing For Corn.

These cuts represent two hills of corn with their roots. No. 1 is planted on deep plowing. No. 2 on shallow. You see the difference. No. 2 has to depend on surface moisture. Its roots cannot go down because the ground has not been loosened. No. 1 can reach down to lower levels, and when dry weather comes it does not suffer so much. The chances are that the roots



OBJECT LESSON IN FLOWING.

of No. 2 will be cut by the cultivator shovels, while No. 1 can be plowed without injury. A strong wind will blow No. 2 over much quicker than No. 1. Continued shallow plowing forms a floor or crust at the bottom of the furrow, through which the plant roots cannot penetrate to the moisture that is lower down in the ground, concludes Kimball's Dairy Farmer. It is better to plow deeper some years than others in order to prevent this.

Finishing Horses.

Comment upon the finishing and selling of twenty draft horses for an average price of \$288.37 by the Illinois experiment station is credited to the Chicago Daily Live Stock World, as follows: The experiment required twenty head of horses. They were Illinois and Iowa bred and were picked up around the country by buyers in the ordinary course of events. All are native bred grade Percherons, Clydes and Shires. The object of the test, which lasted a hundred days, was to furnish an object lesson to farmers and to determine the profit attached to finishing horses before sending them to market. The experimenters operated in the belief that in skilled hands finishing horses is more profitable than feeding cattle. One lot was fed on corn and clover hay, the second on corn, oats and clover hay and the third on corn, oats and timothy hay. The second ration made the best gains.

Resistant to Drought and Alkali.

The popular idea that sorghum is "hard on the land" is probably due as much to the poor mechanical condition in which the soil is left as to the removal of plant food by the crop.

Sorghum is more resistant to drought than corn and is regarded as a better crop for alkali soils.

Sorghum should be sown in a well prepared seed bed when the ground is thoroughly warm. The time and method of sowing and the quantity per acre will vary with the purpose for which sown. Use plenty of seed.—C. R. Ball.

Silage and Milk.

Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director of the Connecticut experiment station at New Haven, says: "There is absolutely nothing on record that I can find to indicate that milk from cows fed on sound silage is in the least inferior to that of cows fed on other approved feeds. Our best dairymen are using silage largely, and the number is constantly increasing. Silage improperly made and stored will impart flavor to the milk, but this is equally true of hay or any other feed for cows and is quite another story."



OF SUPREME BEAUTY.

The Peony Charms With Flowers and Foliage.

American garden lovers now take remarkable interest in the peony. Perhaps no plant has become more popular in a short period than this. Ten years ago peonies were a drug on the market with the American nurseryman and were only thought of as an old fashioned garden flower. Today they are florists' flowers, but they are also really much more than this, as not only are they beautiful when cut, of long keeping quality and in many cases perfect in the makeup of the flowers and their color, but they are beautiful to look at on the plant, re-



sponsive to good cultivation in their profusion of bloom, and the plants are perfectly hardy, absolutely permanent in character and adapted to a greater variety of ornamental uses than most herbs. The foliage is of a lasting character and does not become sear and unattractive after the flowering period has passed.

Paeonia albiflora, one of the forerunners of the hybrid herbaceous forms of peony, shows vigorous growth and prolific bloom on long stems. From three to seven flowers are borne on each stalk, and they often measure seven to eight inches across. They are of the purest white, and the stamens form a dense round cushion of gold. It is true there is not a perfect regularity in the flowers, but this would be considered an advantage by many in its apparent simplicity and artistic value.

The plant grows from three to four feet high and fully as broad. As for all single flowered peonies, an open sunny exposure is to be desired, and shelter is an advantage, as all lose their petals, quickly if subject to drip or hard whipping by wind, but they make up in profuse bloom for the transient character of their flowers, which appear in June.

How to Make a Window Box.

A window box is usually eight inches to a foot in depth and the same in width, the length varying. It should never be less than six inches deep. It should be made of seven-eighths inch lumber and should conform in shape to the window or veranda to which it is attached. It should be either hung to the veranda railing or rest on brackets. It is often placed on the window sill if the latter is wide enough. Holes of good size should be drilled in the bottom, about eighteen inches apart, and these covered with some loose material before putting in the soil. Use light soil and preferably that which has been made open with plenty of cow manure. Two excellent fertilizers for window boxes are bone meal and bone shavings, especially the latter, which should be placed in the bottom of the box and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Long Trip of an Orange Tree.

Notable work is carried on in California against insect pests. It is told that a little orange tree afflicted with a dangerous scale has been sent from California to China, where it will be carried into one of the interior provinces in which lives an insect that preys upon this scale. The insect and the orange scale continue to exist together in this province, but the former destroys the latter to a sufficient extent to preserve the balance of nature and enable the orange trees to live. When the beneficial insect has laid eggs upon the small orange tree and become domesticated, so to speak, the tree will be returned to California and the insect eventually introduced into the orange groves for the benefit of the great citrus industry.

Blooms of the "Violet Tree."

It was a violet tree—a tree two feet high, thick with foliage and covered with some thirty or forty purple flowers.

"The violet tree is new," the florist said. "The idea comes from France. The tree blooms all the year."

"The ordinary violet is an annual, but with careful nursing it is possible, in two years, to turn it into a small and ever blooming tree, such as you see."

"I have a dozen violet trees. They cost \$5 apiece. In the spring and early summer they are covered with 250 or 300 flowers. They are never without twenty-five or more blooms."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

After the Planting.

Most people seem to have the cheerful notion that a tree once planted will go on producing its foliage, bloom and fruit without further attention. Perhaps it was so once, but the San Jose scale has changed all that. Man must spray, or many trees perish.

Farm Possibilities.
No use talking, a good garden is the best part of the farm. We can step into our garden and help ourselves to the following: Sweet corn, potatoes, turnips, beets, lima beans, string beans, eggplant, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and onions. With all this and eggs, milk and cream and a hundred or more broilers waiting for the pan, we are not going to starve at least. It does make me weary to see a farmer living on potatoes and cabbage or serving other vegetables in little dishes smaller than the palm of your hand when such wonderful possibilities for food are to be found right in the back yard.—H. W. Collingwood.

POPULAR GARDENING

Medium early and late varieties of tomatoes follow nicely after early radishes, spinach and crops of that sort. Good strong plants set in place early in June, when danger of frost is past, usually give a very satisfactory crop. A light sandy loam high and well drained is perhaps ideal for tomatoes, provided it is well prepared and enriched with a quick acting fertilizer concentrated within reach of the roots. Fertility in too great amount or too widely distributed tends to growth of vine greater and more rapid than is desirable.

One must put up a good fight against weeds at this season, and the ground should be kept well stirred.

To hurry up the fruiting of the tomato apply a little nitrate of soda around the plant. Owing to the small bulk of the nitrate it is well to mix it with dry soil to insure even distribution, and care should be taken to prevent its immediate contact with the roots of the plant.

Iceberg is a very satisfactory lettuce, because practically every plant makes a good, solid head. Improved Hanson, next to Iceberg, is one of the best of the curly leaved types of heading lettuce. New York Cabbage and Market Gardeners' Private Stock are two of the best of the plain leaf lettuce.

It seems pretty certain that bordeaux mixture applied thoroughly and in season will greatly check the early blight of potatoes, and its use by those who are growing fine potatoes in the home garden looks advisable. Why not try it this season if early blight is troublesome?

Stop cutting asparagus about June 21, but keep the bed free from weeds the rest of the season.

Explant will succeed best where summers are hot and dry. The plants should not be set till the ground is well warmed up, which in many sections is not before the 10th of June.

The Man Who Gets There.

'Tis the constant drop of water
Wears a hole in solid stone;
'Tis the constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the hardest bone;
'Tis the constant wooing lover
Carries off the cooling maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the man who gets the trade.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.
Geo. E. SHARRAR, Alma.
Chas. G. RHODES, Alma.



Covers More Surface,
(3 times as much)
Wears Longer,
(5 times as long)
Dries Quicker,
(in 10 minutes)
Than Any Enamel.
A CHILD CAN APPLY IT.

Why take a dozen things to cure that cough? Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar always the congestion, stops that tickling, drives the cold out through your bowels. Sold by Chas. Rhodes.

Don't frown—look pleasant. If you are suffering from indigestion or sour stomach, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Hon. Jake Moore, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered more than 20 years with indigestion. A friend recommended Kodol. It relieved me in one day and I now enjoy better health than for many years." Kodol digests what you eat, relieves sour stomach, gas on stomach, belching, etc. Sold by Chas. Rhodes.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bitters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.



To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
Mrs. H. K. BUNTS, Beclia, Minn.
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for White Hair

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

SUMMER IN EUROPE

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The excellent train service of the Wabash to the east makes direct connection with all steamers.

"I have been somewhat costive, but Dean's Regulax gave just the results desired. They act mildly and regulate the bowels perfectly."—Geo. B. Krause, 306 Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

A liquid cold cure for children that is pleasant, harmless and effective is Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. Superior to all other cough syrups or cold remedies because it acts on the bowels. An ideal remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and all curable lung and bronchial affections in child or adult. Sold by Chas. Rhodes.

Stop! Don't take imitation celery tea when you ask for Celery King, a medicine of great value. The "teas" are urged upon you because they are bought cheap. Never jeopardize your health in a bad cause. Celery King only costs 25 cents and it never disappoints.

If you want old papers, come to the Record office. We're selling them cheap while they last.

Hagenbach's trained animal show and three ring circus at Alma, Wednesday, June 6.

For headache, constipation, etc. Dade's Little Liver Pills are best. They cleanse and tonic the liver. Sold by Geo. E. Sharrar.

CLIMATIC CURES

The influence of climatic conditions in the cure of consumption is very much overrated. The poor patient, and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, so is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, the greatest danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there, the few who are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

PERE MARQUETTE

PUBLIC TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, Sept. 21, 1906.

TRAINS LEAVE ALMA			
Train No.	For	Train No.	For
1-2-3-4	St. Louis	5-6-7-8	Chicago
9-10-11-12	St. Louis	13-14-15-16	Chicago

ANN ARBOR R. R.

TIME TABLE

In effect April 5th, 1906.

TRAINS LEAVE ALMA			
Train No.	For	Train No.	For
1-2-3-4	St. Louis	5-6-7-8	Chicago
9-10-11-12	St. Louis	13-14-15-16	Chicago

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and other ailments of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Hall, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat. Bottles only. \$1.00 Size holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by Chas. Rhodes.

"Ask for the 1906 Kodol Almanac and 200 Year Calendar."

WANTED—Traveling salesman. Must furnish references and invest \$1000.00 in first class 6 per cent. bonds. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not required, we teach business at our mills. The Wheeling Roofing & Cornice Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar cures all coughs, and expels colds from the system by gently moving the bowels.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Busy Medication for Busy People. Bring Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form. 35 cents a box. Sold by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

CHEAPER FARM LAND.

Southwest Offers Best Opportunities for Securing Homes.

Many farmers in the northern and eastern states are selling their high priced lands and locating in the southwest. Many who have been unable to own their homes in the older country are buying land in the new country.

Unusual opportunities exist along the lines of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Route. The rich, alluvial, delta lands and river bottoms lands of Southeast Missouri, Eastern Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, capable of producing 60 bushels of corn, a bale of cotton, 4 to 6 tons of alfalfa, 150 bushels of potatoes, and other grains, vegetables and hay crops, can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15.00 per acre. When cleared and slightly improved will rent for \$4.00 to \$6.00 per acre cash.

Uplands more rolling, lighter soil, adapted to fruit growing—peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries—also melons, tomatoes and other vegetables, can be bought for \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre in unimproved state. Many places with small clearings and some improvements can be bought very cheap.

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Write for map and descriptive literature on Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas or Indian Territory. Very cheap rates on first and third Tuesdays of each month. Address:

H. D. Armstrong, T. P. A., Detroit, Mich.
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For a painful burn there is nothing like DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are a host of imitations of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve on the market—see that you get the genuine. Ask for DeWitt's. Good, too, for sunburn, cuts, bruises and especially recommended for piles. The name E. C. DeWitt & Co., is on every box. Sold by Chas. Rhodes.

Iron-Ox Constipation

Nine-tenths of all American women have constipation. No need of it, when you have Iron-Ox Tablets to cure you.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at all druggists, or by mail. Ask for our special 10 cent trial package. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and recommended by Standard's Central Drug Store.